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- b) accessing the other track having the common address after the writing of the data blocked to the predetermined length to the one track;
  - c) writing a new data blocked to the predetermined length to the other one of the pair of tracks;
  - d) accessing the one track having the common address after the writing of the new data blocked to the predetermined length to the other of the pair of tracks; and
  - e) repeating the steps a), b), c) and d) until a recordable region on the pair of concentric or spiral tracks is consumed.

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- 2. The recording method as set forth in Claim 1, wherein one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period while the other wall face is flat.
  - 3. The recording method as set forth in Claim 2, wherein the other one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is flat while the other wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period.
  - 4. The recording method as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the predetermined blocking length is an integral multiple of the error correction unit.

*A2*

- 5. (Amended) A recording apparatus adapted to write data to a disc having formed thereon a pair of concentric or spiral tracks adjacent to each other and to which a common address is given, comprising:

- means for blocking an input data to a predetermined length;
- means for writing the blocked data to the disc;
- means for accessing the tracks; and
- means for controlling the accessing means to access one of the pair of tracks and the writing means to write the blocked data to the one track, and then to control the accessing means to access the other one of the pair of tracks that has the common address after the writing to the

*A2* one track and to control the writing means to write a new data blocked to the predetermined length to the other track, and to control the accessing and writing means to alternately access and write to the one track and the other track until a recordable region on the pair of concentric or spiral tracks is consumed.

6. The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 5, further comprising:

a memory means for storing an input data once therein; and

a scale controlling means for intermittently reading out data stored in the memory means;

the memory means compensating a data entered while the reading means is being moved from one of the pair of tracks to the other one of the pair of tracks.

7. The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 5, wherein one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period while the other wall face is flat.

8. The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 6, wherein the other one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is flat while the other wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period.

9. The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 5, wherein the predetermined blocking length is an integral multiple of the error correction unit.

*A3* 10. (Amended) A recording apparatus adapted to write data to a disc having formed thereon a pair of concentric or spiral tracks adjacent to each other and to which a common address is given, comprising:

a memory means for storing an input data once at a first transfer rate;

a memory controlling means for detecting when the data amount stored in the memory means has exceeded a first predetermined value, reading out data from the memory means at a second transfer rate higher than the first transfer rate and stopping the data read-out from the

A3

memory means when the data amount stored in the memory means has reached a second predetermined value smaller than the first predetermined value;

a writing means for writing data read out from the memory means;

a recording means movement controlling means for moving, while the data read-out from the memory means is being stopped, the writing means from one of the pair of tracks to which the data read out from the memory means has been written to the other one of the pair of tracks; and

a writing means controlling means for stopping the writing means from writing while the data read-out from the memory means is being stopped.

A4

11. (Amended) The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 10, wherein one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period while the other wall face is flat.

12. (Amended) The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 11, wherein the other one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is flat while the other wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period.

13. (Amended) A reproducing apparatus adapted to read data from a disc having formed thereon a pair of concentric or spiral tracks adjacent to each other and to which a common address is given, comprising:

means for reading data from the disc;

a memory means for storing the data read out from the memory means once at a first transfer rate;

a memory controlling means for detecting when the data amount stored in the memory means has exceeded a first predetermined value, reading out data from the memory means at a second transfer rate higher than the first transfer rate and stopping the data storage into the

A6

memory means when the data amount stored in the memory means has reached a second predetermined value smaller than the first predetermined value; and

a reading means movement controlling means for moving, while the data storage into the memory means is being stopped, the reading means from one of the pair of tracks from which the data has been read to the other one of the pair of tracks.

14. (Amended) The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 13, wherein one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period while the other wall face is flat.

15. (Amended) The recording apparatus as set forth in Claim 14, wherein the other one of the pair of tracks is a land of which one wall face is flat while the other wall face is wobbled at a predetermined period.

16. (Amended) A recording method in which data is written to a disc having formed thereon a pair of concentric or spiral tracks adjacent to each other and to which a common address is given, comprising the steps of:

storing an input data into a memory at a first transfer rate;

firstly judging that the data amount stored in the memory has reached a first predetermined value;

reading out data from the memory at a second transfer rate higher than the first transfer rate when it is judged at the first judging step that the data amount stored in the memory has reached the first predetermined value;

secondly judging that the data amount stored in the memory has reached a second predetermined value smaller than the first predetermined value;

stopping the data read-out from the memory when it is judged at the second judging step that the data amount stored in the memory has reached the second predetermined value;